

THEY'RE AFTER TOM.

The Douglasville New South Making Charges Against Watson.

HE WRITES A SCORCHING EDITORIAL.

Editor Feary Says that the War Has No More to Be Fought. He Promises More Fun.

Editor Tom Watson has pulled his knife from his boot and yesterday the editorial page of the Daily Press fairly bristled with fight and challenge to fight.

He was answering Editors Barnes and Feary, of the New South, of Douglasville, and his column and a half editorial of yesterday is merely the beginning of what promises to be the liveliest editorial controversy of recent months.

Editor C. O. Peavy, of the New South, who for four years, up to two weeks ago, was the publisher of the alliance organ, was in the city yesterday afternoon, and he stated that this week's issue of his paper, which comes out day after tomorrow, will be the hottest paper ever published.

"We are prepared to charge," said he, "that Watson gets \$100 for every speech he makes. I don't mean that he gets it directly, but gets it in the way of subscription to his paper. He writes to the county chairman and promises to speak, provided the necessary subscription is raised. This money goes to the paper."

"We are prepared to prove that he draws a regular salary of \$50 a week, and that money is paid by the poor farmers of the state. He says he gets \$25 a week, but the facts are forthcoming. We will make it a warm fight, I tell you, and you may just tell the people if they wanted to see Watson shown up by looking at the Daily Press at Friday's New South. We are prepared to do it."

Last week's issue of the New South has some very hard things about the leader of the populists. He was charged with having ousted Colonel Peck and many other things. In what is quite the hottest editorial that he has yet written, Mr. Watson answers all the charges that were made against him, taking them up one by one. He denounces them all as false. He says that he has never received a cent for speaking, but, on the contrary, he has been paid for his services. He says he has been behind him in that respect. He says he gets \$25 a week for his editorial work on both of the populist papers—the smallest salary of the editor in the South. He says the stories that he and Colonel Peck are enemies are untrue; that they are partners in two companies. He also says that it is untrue that he has had a quarrel with Judge Hines.

He says that the writer of the New South's article tried to get a position on the Daily Press, and that he would not employ him. He says that the writer was hunting for the job, he says that all these startling facts that are now being printed were known to him. He says he can't understand how the young man would have accepted a position under him under the circumstances.

THE LOCAL FIELD.

Mrs. Evans, one of the oldest residents of the city, is quite ill at her home near Little Switzerland. Mrs. Evans is more than eighty years old, and has been a resident of this city for more than sixty years. She is Captain "Bragg" Wolfe's mother-in-law. Her friends, though hoping, have little thought of her recovery.

Captain J. C. Hendrix, who went to Douglasville yesterday on account of injuries received by his brother, is home again. Captain Hendrix's brother, who was handling a pitchfork, allowed it to fall from a hay rack, making an ugly wound. At first it was feared that the wound was serious, but when the captain came away he felt the injured brother in good condition and is recovering.

Messrs. J. P. Roberts, Rolla, Boyd and Ware, all interested in real estate on Buck Mountain, near Rome, ran up to the top of the mountain yesterday, glanced around for a while of pure air, and came home last night.

Mr. A. I. Branham, superintendent of public schools in Brunswick, passed through York where he has a route home from New York where he has been a week. He was in Atlanta, where he was a week, and was at one time in the harness of a horse. He has many friends who were glad to shake him by the hand during his short stay in the city.

Mary Lucy Clark, a small negro girl whose home is on Loyd street near Pulliam, was thrown from a buggy in which she was riding with her mother yesterday afternoon, and quite seriously hurt. Her collar bone was broken and her face badly lacerated by falling on the hard stones. Dr. Westmoreland was called and rendered the necessary attention.

The ways and means committee of the woman's department of the exposition has been called to meet at Mrs. Hugh Hagan's, 10 North avenue at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mrs. Hagan by special request ladies who will join her in the committee work to be present.

Sig Raderger will not speak concerning the injunction filed by Mr. Hugh Angier. He has been advised not to do so by his attorney, Mr. Hamilton Douglas. He talks English, but imperfectly, and said that he could not satisfactorily represent his side of the case, therefore, he preferred to say nothing about the injunction. He said he had left it all in his attorney's hands. The suit was all the talk among people of a musical turn of mind yesterday.

Approach of the appearance in this city of Miss Harlow, the famous minstrel, has been the subject of much talk. He is expected to appear at the New York Herald building. He is expected to sing the story of how he won his way to the front. It was by singing the song "Old Black Joe." He is expected to sing it at the New York Herald building. He is expected to sing it at the New York Herald building.

Mr. Joe James spoke at Monroe, Ga., yesterday. He had a large audience and spoke nearly three hours. He challenged the populists to meet him, but none would do so. In the afternoon Mr. D. Irwin, candidate for the senate, met Mr. L. L. Middlebrook, of Newton, in joint debate. Mr. James, who returned to the city last night, says that Mr. Middlebrook did decidedly the best of it. Mr. James meets New Trinity, the populist candidate for congress, in the ninth district in joint debate at Lawrenceville today. He speaks at Forsyth tomorrow.

Judge E. C. Kotts has returned to the city after a pleasant visit of several days among the Virginia mountains. He is very much improved by his trip and is looking unusually well. He was on the streets shaking hands with his friends yesterday.

Mr. Henry Marcotte, of St. Augustine, spent a few hours in the city yesterday. Mr. Marcotte is one of the leading journalists of Florida. He is on his way to Portland and San Francisco.

The Sunday School seminary opened yesterday with its thirty-first year, and the present year will no doubt be one of the most successful in its history. The crowded condition of the schools will no doubt result in a number of pupils for the seminary.

The United States Mutual Accident Company, of New York city, has just awarded a diamond medal to the agent who wrote the most insurance during July and August. There were hundreds of agents throughout the United States contesting for the medal. Mr. James T.

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10 PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., September 5, 1894.

A Democratic Day.
 Yesterday was a democratic day throughout Georgia!

It was an admirable suggestion of Chairman Clay, of the state committee, that the first Tuesday in September be given over to democratic speakers in every part of Georgia. Following the suggestion engagements were made for well-known speakers to talk democracy in every section of the state. It is probable that not less than 30,000 people listened to democratic doctrine from the stump yesterday in Georgia. The addresses were well received, and the liberal response of the people to the announcement of the various rallies thoroughly indicates the fact that democratic enthusiasm is as great as ever, and that the democracy of Georgia will roll up its accustomed overwhelming majority.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, the democratic nominee for governor, is making an active campaign, and the democracy is to be congratulated that he is bold and fearless enough to put himself unequivocally on record as being in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with or without the consent of any other country. He is heartily advocating a return to the coinage conditions existing prior to 1873, at which time silver had the same right of way to the mints with gold, and since which time there has been a solemnly steady downward procession of prices, valuations and wages.

We note with pleasure also that Hon. A. S. Clay, the able and eloquent chairman of the state democratic executive committee, put himself clearly on record yesterday, in his speech at Madison, as being in favor of the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver. Of course, everybody knew how he stood, but as chairman of the state committee, it is well that he shows that he does not know how to dodge. He does not shift or evade the question, but like the outspoken, fearless leader that he is, he is at all times ready to defend democratic tradition and go to the support of democratic principles.

The democratic campaign in Georgia, based on any other contention than that so eloquently defended by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Clay, would be a rebuke to the southern senators and representatives who have so gallantly fought for the redemption of the financial pledge of the democratic platform, and whose course will be vindicated by the people. Neither Mr. Atkinson nor Mr. Clay is willing that the people should be hoodwinked, and that the party should stand under false pretenses.

Let the good fight go on! The success of yesterday's demonstration in every part of Georgia augurs well for party success, and promises a magnificent victory in October.

They Are Opening Their Eyes.

The presence of Hon. William C. Whitney, of New York, at a dinner party recently given by Sir Wm. Houldsworth, was remarkable in that it was a gathering supposed to be friendly to the coinage of silver on equal terms with gold. Among those present were prominent financiers and politicians. Mr. Whitney acknowledged to those who listened to him that bimetalism was the traditional policy of the United States; that under it prosperity had ruled, and that 90 per cent of the people were really in favor of it. He did not go into details, however, as to how the remaining one-tenth, by political infidelity and false dealing with the people, had succeeded in demonetizing silver, and were the determined advocates of American financial subjugation to Great Britain. Like a man who had heard of the popular discontent of the people, however, Mr. Whitney is preparing to meet the inevitable. His idea of waiting upon international agreement was negated by other statements made during the same sitting of those distinguished banqueters.

It was stated that the city of London was opposed to bimetalism. Why? Because her financiers are the creditors of the world. It is to their interest to crush out and squeeze from the people of the United States, and from the people of the American people they feel fortunate in having as allies the federal government itself. The merchants of London, for the same reason, want the

gold standard. The office-holders who have fixed salaries, in fact, every interest-collecting octopus of the empire, is for the gold standard. To talk to them of an international agreement on bimetalism would be the merest folly. The entire policy of England is directed in favor of her bankers, manufacturers and merchants. The other classes of the population have no influence whatever.

It is to be hoped that this plain revelation which was made to Mr. Whitney will have its influence, and that he will make up his mind to be an American in politics, instead of a mere tag on the tail of the English financial watchdog. The merchant, the manufacturer and the usury collector control English finances; the laborer, the farmer and the home dealer of the United States have nothing in common with them.

The declaration of our next governor, Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, that we must have the free coinage of silver now, of our own motion, and without awaiting the nod of some European monarch, is true Americanism, and to it The Constitution invites the attention of Mr. Whitney and his inquiring friends.

A Good Suggestion.

In a casual conversation the other day one of the most prominent and successful manufacturers of cotton goods in the state suggested that it would be a good idea to have a cotton mill in operation on the grounds of the exposition. When the question of expense was suggested, the manufacturer smiled and remarked that that was a mere matter of moonshine.

His suggestion was unique, but his plan was simple. There are in this country a large number of manufacturers of cotton mill machinery, who would be glad of an opportunity to advertise their specialties in a practical way. The suggestion of the Georgia manufacturer was that these manufacturers of mill machinery would be willing to combine together for the purpose of showing their machinery in operation, and put up a cotton mill, small, but complete, and thus give mill men an opportunity of inspecting the improvements that have been recently made.

The plan seems to us to be entirely feasible. It originated with one of the most practical men in the state. Such an exhibit would be most instructive and interesting and would attract wide attention. It would be something new in the way of an industrial display. If it is to be had the great exposition will have it.

The South and Hard Times.

We observe with some degree of amusement that the eastern press has taken up the notion that the south is in a very bad way. The New York Journal of Commerce, which is not now edited by the wise old man who made it famous, dwells on what it conceives to be a very bad condition of affairs here, and contends that we will never have any prosperity here until we cease to protest against class legislation, until we cease to attack the trusts and combine, and until we make peace with the money power.

The truth of the matter is that there is more poverty, distress and idleness in the smallest of the New England states than there is in the whole south. If the eastern brethren have any chaps to shed they need not go far from home to find causes for lamentation. The south has had to take care of itself since the war. We have sometimes complained of the isolation caused by the sectional prejudice manifested in the northern newspapers. We have occasionally protested against the slanders which, in the name and behalf of political partisanship, have been scattered broadcast over the civilized world. But we have no doubt now that all this has been and will be for the best. In this way we have been spared the evil consequences of indiscriminate and harmful immigration. We remain a homogeneous people. And there is still left for our young men a vast and profitable field of industry to develop.

Taking a large and placid view of the results, we are inclined to believe that providence has had a hand in all this—blinding the eyes of the partisans to the end that our own people might presently seize the opportunities that our undeveloped industries and resources offer. The people of Europe have been taught by the northern newspapers to believe that the south is inhabited by organized bands of murderers and assassins who go about their bloody business by night and by day, and there are a great many people at the north, though the number is growing smaller year by year, who religiously believe that strangers and visitors in the south are assassinated for opinion's sake. There are a great many people who believe that northern republicans who settle in the south are socially ostracized because they believe in republican principles.

These notions have been spread far and wide by men and newspapers that have the ear of the world, and all details, even when made by northern men who have made their homes in the south, have fallen flat. We have sometimes thought and said that these tremendous slanders did harm, but we are not sure now that the harm done is worth weeping over. Time goes by, and all things are set right in the end. It is true that immigration has been somewhat diverted from this section, but we are not sure now that this has not been a blessing in disguise. Our towns and cities are not swarming with anarchists and socialists, and the delay in the development of our resources is simply giving our own people an opportunity to train themselves to successfully undertake it.

It is true that The Journal of Commerce bewails the existence of old-fashioned democratic ideas in the south, but we remember that these ideas made the republic possible. Jefferson was denounced for his democracy, but the principles that he advocated made the republic what it is today.

So far as the south is concerned, it did very well last year and the year before, and it will do very well this year. The people are not doing as well as they ought to do, but all things con-

sidered, they are standing the strain and pressure of a hateful financial system far better than the people of any other section of the country. By comparison the farmers are prosperous. The value of their property has shrunk enormously and they will get but little profit out of the new cotton crop, but they have abundant food crops. They have already harvested heavy crops of wheat and oats, and they will soon begin to store away the biggest corn crop they have ever raised.

What is true of Georgia is mainly true of the whole south, and the farmers of this state, instead of buying western corn this year will have corn to sell. They will buy less western meat than ever, and are altogether in a better condition to face the possibilities of the near future than any other part of our population. They will have little or no money to spend with the merchants, and this fact will not tend to help business in any way, but, perhaps, after awhile, our business men will open their eyes to the fact that low prices, brought about by the contraction in the volume of our standard money, tend to extinguish profits.

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Don't Misrepresent Us.

Referring to the declaration of the German bimetalists recently published in these columns, The Macon Telegraph says:

While our contemporary was keenly observant of these points in the report and of its strength as an argument for bimetalism, it was strangely blind to another point, which the signers were careful to make prominent by a special emphasis. They prominently favor bimetalism, but they expressly stated that they do not favor an attempt by Germany alone to re-establish it, but look to an international agreement as the only possible means by which that much desired end can be accomplished.

Why should The Constitution accept the conclusion of these German scientists that bimetalism must, in the interest of civilization, be re-established and maintained by the same means as to the only means by which bimetalism can be secured? They are as much authority in one case as in the other. If their argument for bimetalism is sound and based on sufficient testimony, what reason is there to believe that their conclusion that an international agreement is necessary, held with equal tenacity and reached after the same degree of patient research, is only worthy of ridicule by the political economists of Atlanta, Ga.

Admitting for the sake of argument that the German bimetalists arrived at the conclusion attributed to them, that international agreement is the "only" road to bimetalism, The Macon Telegraph fails to comprehend the position taken by the men whose names were signed to the declaration which our contemporary discusses, and which has already been published in full in these columns.

But The Telegraph is entirely wrong in its statement of the conclusion of the German bimetalists. Instead of declaring international agreement to be "the only means by which bimetalism can be secured," they declare that, after reviewing the distressing effect of the demonetization of silver, concluded as follows:

A provident statesmanship cannot discredit silver and let it lose its value, when all human foresight is to the effect that the money will be absolutely indispensable in the future.

The present moment, witnessing an increase in gold production which may be the last of its kind, is the time to carry through an international system of bimetalism, as this can now be done without any fear that gold will leave the circulation or that an act of God will deprive the world of its only means of exchange.

There is not a word in this conclusion which any bimetalist can take exception to. Everybody must admit that international bimetalism, if possible, would be a very good thing, and The Constitution certainly agrees with the German bimetalists in the conclusion that "the present moment . . . is precisely the time to carry through international bimetalism." The time never was and never will be more auspicious for a movement of this sort than right now, but since the success of such a movement seems to be impossible, our position is that rather than suffer longer the blight of the single gold standard it is the duty of the United States to take up the matter for itself and arrive at the best conclusion that can be reached by independent action. England has already announced that it will have nothing to do with the movement, and this conclusion on the part of that government is very easily explained when it is understood that Great Britain is the creditor nation of the globe to the extent of thirty billions of dollars. "Never," said Mr. Gladstone, "will England consent to going away with the single gold standard so long as the rest of the world is indebted to her in that sum."

The German bimetalists state nothing whatever about international agreement, being "the only road to bimetalism." They simply say that now is the opportune time for such a movement, but after reading the horrible picture drawn by these wise men of the disastrous results of the single gold standard in Germany the inference is very clearly made that they are ready to arrive at any reasonable settlement that will restore silver to its function as a standard money, with or without the consent of England.

It speaks well for the modesty and circumspection of these German economists that they never once pretended to be discussing this great question for the benefit of the United States. They did not presume to say what the attitude of the United States should be. They discussed the question through German spectacles entirely, and the remedy they proposed was such as they thought best fitted to the position that Germany holds among the nations.

Why does The Telegraph assume, therefore, that The Constitution refuses to accept the conclusions of the German bimetalists? We accept them most heartily. Germany is not a silver-producing nation; it can hardly be called a growing nation, for it contributes largely to the stream of immigration that was flowing to this country until the single gold standard made wages and prices as low here as they are in Europe. We think, therefore, that it would be unwise for Germany to undertake the rehabilitation of silver single-handed. But the position of the United States, and all the conditions that touch

the root of the matter, are entirely different. We produce the silver; we have a controlling influence on the commerce of the world through our cotton and food crops; we have unlimited resources and a boundless capacity for business growth and expansion. All these things we have in addition to the knowledge that the moment this country demonstrated its determination to restore silver, Germany and the Latin union would open their mints, leaving England to follow suit or to retain her present position.

We regret that The Telegraph betrays a purpose to take a narrow view of The Constitution's position.

Sensible Farmers.

The alliance men of North Carolina are moving on the right line. They are going to build cotton factories in every available town throughout the state, and to do this they are raising money in monthly payments from the members, and as these payments only amount to \$1 each, they are easily made. When they have enough funds in hand to secure the building of a factory they announce themselves ready to receive proposals from any city that may desire its location, and the city offering the best inducements gets the prize.

This is a new departure for the farmers, but it is a good one, and if the idea obtains generally it will have good results to all concerned. These factories will benefit the cities where they are established, and will give the farmers their money back with interest. Many farmers, not only in North Carolina, have a small surplus of cash on hand at all times, which can be profitably invested in this way.

All that such a scheme needs to make it successful is judicious management. The North Carolina farmers are on the right line, and there is no reason why they should not succeed.

The Trouble of Governor Greenhalge.
 Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, is not the first politician who has got into trouble by playing with seceder political societies in order to win success at the polls.

For several years Governor Russell, who was as near being a democrat as it is possible for a Massachusetts man to become, defeated the republicans. Last year, however, Greenhalge secured the republican nomination and was elected. Shortly after assuming office it was ascertained that he had won by an alliance with the A. P. A. people. They called upon him to fulfill the un-American pledges which he had made to them. As an honest man, under his oath of office, he could not do so, and, on the contrary, he appointed several Catholics to office. The dark lantern conspirators thereupon informed him that they would meet him in his effort to secure a renomination.

It is estimated that out of the 2,200 members of the published state convention of Massachusetts that 600 were A. P. A. men. That will not be enough to control the convention, but with several candidates in the field they will hold the balance of power.

While Governor Greenhalge is in an ugly predicament from having made promises to such people, his fight against dark lantern methods in politics will attract to him the sympathy of all frank Americans.

The announcement is made by the management of The Omaha World-Herald that Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, has accepted the position of editor-in-chief of that well-known daily. He assumed editorial control of the paper on the 1st of September, and his management will, of course, bring it into general attention, not only to Nebraska, but throughout the country. Mr. Bryan is a bold, energetic, and successful man, and his presence in the editorial office of the Omaha World-Herald will be a great asset to the paper.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

To Mrs. Straus, a Washington lady, belongs the honor of having the largest rose farm in the world.

Robert Blaine, brother of the late secretary, has been appointed to a \$300 clerkship in the library of congress. He was appointed without political influence.

The dowager marchioness of Londonderry is church warden of the Anglican church of Machyneth, in north Wales. Two other persons, namely the Dowager Lady Heathcote, of North Bailing, in Hampshire, and Dowager Lady Endell of a church in Worcester-shire.

A physician died lately in Glasgow, Scotland, and left his entire fortune to his wife, who had endeavored herself to him by leaving him three months after their marriage to a peaceful death in the arms of a friend and eminently Scotch manifestation of gratitude.

Ms. Belinda L. Randall, of Roxbury, Mass., a descendant of Samuel Adams, of revolutionary fame, has presented to the Boston Museum of Natural History a punchbowl and silver, once the property of the Marquis de Lafayette, and by him presented to Adams. It was made in China and was used by the Marquis de Lafayette, designed according to the ideas of the Chinese artist.

A correspondent sends the following: "Your personal item in Sunday's edition regarding the famous lightning keeper, Ida Lewis, is incorrect in the statement that she is the only woman lightning keeper in the country. Miss Harriet Colfax is, and has been, the lightning keeper at Michigan City, Lake Michigan, for the last twenty-five years. I should say, at least, as her record of service is one of which any man might be proud. She is a sister, I believe, of the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax."

The shutting down of the Central copper mine in Keweenaw county, Michigan, closes a forty-year term of continuous operation. During this time the mine has returned to its stockholders \$27,000,000 in dividends on an investment of \$100,000. The mine had been worked by some prehistoric race, and it was the traces they left of their work that led to the discovery of the mine in 1854. The shutdown is due to the exhaustion of the vein. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

The Chicago trade unions can trace their history back for more than 4,000 years.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Happy Days.
 Oh, these here are the happy days—
 No matter what they say;
 There's more good fun in all the ways
 Than's been there since many a day!

The crackin' of the teamster's whip—
 The shoutin' of a boy,
 As the hick'ry nuts come tumblin' down—
 That's joy for you—big joy!

Oh, these here are the happy days,
 The farms are full o' life;
 The feller with a sweetheart
 Is a-thinkin' of a wife.

There's plenty in the corncrib,
 There's honey in the hive respect,
 And a feller's kinder feelin'
 That it's good to be alive!

Every man who grows about the weather
 Has lost a cheap umbrella at some time or
 other. It is a great pity they were ever
 invented.

Had Seen the Light.

"My last poem," said the poet, "never saw the light."
 "Yes, it did," replied the editor, "for the boy lit a fire with it in the stove."

The country is "in the swim," and she is making the best of the tariff bill as a life-preserver.

A Psalm of Politics.

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
 With a heart for every fate;
 When the office is pursuing,
 Jump the fence and latch the gate!"

The current issue of The Atlanta Financial Index is "the new newspaper," and a business guide it is one of the best of them.

Georgia Ahead.

Country growin'
 Left and right;
 Strikers howlin'
 Out o' sight!

Thunder-lightning—
 Stormy weather,
 "Never touched me!"
 Georgia cries.

If you can't make a big speech for democracy, you can, at least, carry a torchlight when the procession starts.

Editor Cockerill, of The New York Morning Advertiser, is coming south for his health. It is hoped that he will be fully restored by the trip.

Home Again!

From the seashore
 The weary traveler comes;
 Rather tired—
 Sad and grim.

Anxious friends
 Arrival wait;
 All their board bills
 Sent by freight.

Of the ocean
 Not a jodel
 Like the breakers,
 All dead broke!

The corn crop is the best in years; but we needn't be sad on that account. Hay is 'way behind, and we can grow comfortably about that.

Got the Snakes Mixed.

"They tell me the editor was snake bitten recently."
 "That's no account!" for that editor; he told me less than two days ago that he had joined the prohibitionists."

The Rome Tribune.

Under the management of the experienced hands of Mr. W. A. Knowles, The Rome Tribune has shown a remarkable improvement. It is a daily paper, published every day except on Sunday, and is a most interesting and valuable paper.

Mr. Alfred Harper and Mr. Gordon Hiles, Mr. Harper is well known in Atlanta by his reportorial work on the Atlanta newspaper. Mr. Hiles is a young man who has a brilliant journalistic career before him. Mr. Knowles is one of the most experienced newspaper men in Georgia, and under his guidance The Rome Tribune has shown a remarkable improvement. It is a daily paper, published every day except on Sunday, and is a most interesting and valuable paper.

OUR GREAT EXPOSITION.

Happy on the Way.

From The Henry County Weekly.
 Atlanta's great international exposition is happy on the way. The 200,000 government buildings have been secured and signed by your Uncle Grover Cleveland, and everything is moving lovely along. Now everybody will turn out and see the greatest of the world's city next year—the opportunity of a lifetime. Again we arise to remark: Great is Atlanta!

Pushing the Work.

From The Savannah Daily.
 The exposition company is pushing the work of preparation for the Cotton States and International exposition with great vigor and energy. The work of eight or ten immense buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors will be commenced and the work will be pushed right along to completion.

From The Clarksville Advertiser.

Atlanta does not do things by halves. The work on the exposition is being pushed as rapidly as possible. To say that it will be a success would only be telling facts.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Savannah Press says that the campaign in the first is to be one of the most vigorous character. Democratic orators will make the most of the third party system almost daily. In every gathering place in every county good democratic doctrine will be put out and see the people.

"It will be a campaign of education, a series of aggressive attacks on the popular mind, the great enemy of the property of the land. The cure will be applied without fear. There will be no attempt to make the people believe in the fallacy of the ungodly, fallacious theories advanced by the Watsonites."

The Savannah Press says that Hon. Lem A. Wilson, of Waycross, the democratic nominee for the senate, the fourth district, is making a very thorough canvass of his district. The counties of Ware, Coffee and Clinch are well organized and will give the nominee a large majority. Mr. Wilson is a prominent lawyer in Waycross, and has a large following of supporters. He will make a strong and creditable record in the senate.

The Clarksville Advertiser says of Habersham's democratic speakers: "Habersham has a right to be proud that he has so many sturdy democratic speakers, able and willing to meet and refute the attacks of the opposition. He has Jack Bowden, M. T. Perkins and others who have pulled off their coats and are working for the grand old democratic party."

Mr. S. A. Gregory is in the race for representation from Murray county. The Spring Place Jimblette says of him: "Mr. Gregory is the democratic nominee for office and no man can charge against him securing that nomination. He is not, nor never has been, a chronic candidate, and he is not a party man. He is a safety place, their destinies in his hands."

The Waycross Herald says:

"The democrats of Waycross and Ware counties are making a grand rally at Waycross on the 23d instant. The populists are invited to participate in the democratic ticket. The democrats and the straight ticket are a rousing majority."

The Dawsonville Advertiser says:

"Hon. J. J. Kimsey, one of the best lawyers in Georgia, the next judge of the North-eastern circuit, has an opponent for the

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

The presence in the city of a large number of prominent railroad men made things lively about the Kimball and the Aragon yesterday. The traffic men were here for the purpose of going before the state railroad commission in the matter which has been brought up by the cotton compress men in their application for a rate on compressed cotton, while the transportation men were here for the purpose of opposing the same. In addition to the railroaders there were a number of prominent compress men and altogether the hotels presented a busier appearance than they had since the meeting of the state convention.

Colonel G. G. Jordan, the new member of the railway commission, was at the Kimball. This case brought by a compress man is the first important hearing since his membership of the commission and his presence upon that body was therefore in the nature of an interesting event. Judge Ford was also here, having come up from Americus Monday evening. Neither gentleman would discuss the matter which is now before the commission, naturally deeming it something to say about the political situation in south Georgia. "Unless I am very much mistaken," said he, "you will find that the democratic majorities in our section of the state will be fully as large, if not larger, than the republican majorities were here in Georgia two years ago. Of course this thing of a very uncertain quantity, but I find the populists have by no means as much influence as they had in 1892, and a campaign, which resulted in their defeat by 70,000 majority. The democrats are united and our speakers are doing good work on the stump."

Hon. E. Y. Hill, of Washington, came up on business yesterday, and has the most perfect command of the English language from the surrounding counties, which are strong with populists.

"In Wilkes," said he, "we are going to hit them as hard as we did two years ago and I hear the most favorable reports from Lincoln and Columbia and some of the other counties where the populists are strong. We may not carry those counties, but we are certain that they are losing ground. Many men whom they lead off in the last light of the day, and the populists are certainly straying off from the democratic party. I believe there is no doubt whatever that a good portion of them will come back into the democratic fold. If we gain in other parts of the state like we are going to gain in our section there is no question of a great big majority that will sweep Tom Watson and the other third party leaders off the face of the political earth."

Colonel John P. Shannon, of Elberton, Ga., the grand master of the Masons of Georgia, is just back from Topeka, where he went to attend the great Masonic gathering. "I have seen by the papers since my return," said he, "that the impression has gotten abroad that we went to Topeka to bring a new order into a state. That is entirely wrong. No body had any idea of doing that and I don't like the impression to get out that the Georgians undertook something that they couldn't carry through, for that certainly is not our way. You see, we had it only six years ago, and while we might have gotten it if we had made the effort, we did not make the effort."

Colonel Shannon brought back from Topeka a relic which he says he is going to hang in his parlor at home. It is a United States flag which came from the house of representatives out there at Topeka, where the populists have control.

"They call them 'pops' out there, and I had a good deal of fun with some of them whom I met. The fact is a good many of the fellows who are riding on the top wave of populism out there are democrats who have been misled by the populists. As I was going up to the capitol just across the street from that building I saw a sign, to which I called the attention of the people, which said 'Pops on Ice.' I told them that I thought that was pretty suggestive of the condition they'd be in if they were populists. They acknowledged that did seem prophetic and they said they'd see to it that the sign was made way as soon as dark came. Sure enough, the sign was up before the sun set."

Colonel Shannon says that the most striking thing which he saw in the west was at Fort Riley, where there is a great cavalry riding school. Some of the performances of the horses excel anything he ever saw in a circus.

"Blessed is the Georgia farmer who has a lot of corn," said he. "They haven't a bit of corn in the state, and the corn is going to be worth real money."

Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, the well known architect of New York city, reached the city yesterday afternoon and with his wife at the Aragon. Mr. Gilbert came to go before the exposition board and explain his plans for the exposition building. He is a very prominent man in the architectural world and has done considerable work in this part of the country, a good deal of it for the Mexican National railway.

In the reorganization of the firm of Calhoun, King & Spalding the firm will continue business under the name of King & Spalding. Both of these gentlemen are among the best known members not only of the Atlanta bar but of the bar of the state. Mr. King is believed by many of his associates to be one of the foremost legal minds in the state. He is a profound student and it is said that there is not a lawyer at the Atlanta bar who has a more remarkable memory for the thorough preparation of a case.

Mr. J. S. Spalding, the junior member of the firm, came here shortly after the cotton exposition. He has the proverbial legal talent. He is a man of splendid ability. The man who gets away with Jack Spalding, either in a law case or anything else, must be possessed with unusual cunning. Both of these gentlemen are among the foremost legal firms of Atlanta. Mr. Calhoun withdrew on account of the fact that his business connections require much of his time in New York.

"This looks like business," said Mr. James Weldon, of Detroit, as he surveyed the work that was being done on the exposition grounds yesterday. "Detroit has heard so much of Atlanta's exposition that numerous applications for space may be expected. Our company, the Michigan Store Company, wants to send here the same exhibit which we made at the world's fair last year."

Mr. Charles Crisp, son of Speaker Crisp, is at the Kimball.

[illegible]

which the negro had piled up ready to carry away, were scattered about the whole room.

Stretched on the Bed.

It was only a few moments before the news of the shooting spread about the streets and the number of the wounded man's friends made their way to see him.

As they entered the door he was stretched out on the bed, groaning and writhing in intense agony. It was easy to see that he had never seen his like before, but it was dictating a telegram to his father which was taken down by Mr. Durant. In a few moments, however, he braced up wonderfully, and with a natural cool and deliberate manner came back to him.

Drs. White, Jarnigan and Griffin walked into the room about the same time. Dr. Jackson was leaning on one elbow and turned as they came in.

"Hello, boys," He said it in a voice almost cheerfully. "You never expected to see me like this, did you?"

"Come around here, 'Jarni,' and look at me. I want to know if I'm going to die."

He was assured that he was all right and seemed much relieved.

"Boys, tell them to catch the burglar. I want to lay my eyes on him just once more."

Was a Young Negro.

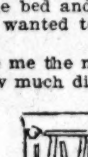
"The man who shot me," he said, "was a young negro. He seemed to be about eighteen years old, and was very black. I had never seen him before, but if they catch him I can tell him at a glance."

The doctors who were present cautioned him not to talk so much, and for a while he remained silent. His wounds were examined.

One ball had struck him just above the forehead, making a painful scalp wound. The ball entered and came out two inches from where it went in. The other, and the shot which is regarded by the physicians as the most dangerous of all, entered just at the hip joint and ranged toward the abdomen. It bled freely. The other ball was in the left knee joint, shattering several bones.

Dr. Jackson, as possible Dr. Jarnigan prepared a hypodermic injection of morphine. He walked to the bed and told Jackson to turn over as he wanted to put him out of the room.

"Jarnigan, give me the needle. I want to do that job. How much did you put in?"



THE SHOOTING.

He was told that he had been given a pretty stiff dose and seemed pleased.

"Look here, while this thing takes effect, I want to talk to a newspaper man and let him know the whole thing was."

The Jackson seemed calmer than ever, as he said this.

Dr. Jackson Describes the Encounter.

The wounded man was propped up on a pillow, and as he told how the shooting was none there was the silence of death about the room.

"Well, I had just finished supper. I had an engagement to call, and Dr. Durant's left. Durant's I walked slowly up to my room. I got in my room. Both doors were locked, and as I opened the front door my dog ran out and began to jump up on me. I sat down for some time and was disturbed by the dog when I thought that wanted to take a sponge bath before going out."

"I walked to the other room and prepared to go to bed. I heard some noise in the other room, but thought that it was my office boy, who had stayed up there late, and I didn't pay any attention to it. Just as I was about to go to bed, I heard a noise as if something was falling on the floor. I put it on the table. As I turned around I saw the negro behind me."

"Gentlemen, I don't say it boastfully, but I don't think there are many men who can eat me shooting when I am all right. That negro didn't give me a chance. But him, I thought, if I could have had only one dog shot I would have killed him dead. As it is I think that I struck him."

"The man fired all the rounds, and I emptied my pistol too. I was my old pistol was dead, and he had taken it from my cabinet drawer."

"I thought there after he had fired at me all his rounds about a minute, I reckon. He gave me four stunning blows over the head with the butt of the pistol, and I was knocked him also. During the fight we struck against the window and the glass broke. I got away from him and he followed me out into the hall. Then he tackled me again and we had it there until he got the best of me."

"I think that he must have got away on the roof, as I am certain that he never came down here."

Every detail of the struggle was given by the doctor, and he talked in a clear, strong tone.

"Now, I want you to catch that man for me. If I get well I will give you a year of my time if you will get him for me. Look out there on the way. The burglar is the pistol which he has in the pistol. The negro ran away with the written order and may work on the case better if all you can get him."

"Tell all the police fellows to do all you can to get the man."

Calls for His Dog.

There was one scene about the wounded man's friends brought to the room, and the friends of his friends watching there. By this time, either from the pain or from the effects of the chloroform, he wandered some.

"Say, boys, can't I see my dog? He's out there in the hall, somewhere, I think."

Dr. Janigan brought the dog in the room/ and he was the first to see him. Dr. Jackson broke down for the first time.

"Gentlemen, excuse this, but that animal is the best friend I have, and God knows I have practiced medicine for five years ago, and I am sure that it is the best friend I have. It was best that he should rest, and agreed, after much persuasion, to let the dog be carried away from him."

Something About Dr. Jackson.

Dr. Jackson is a native of Louisiana and came to this place about five years ago. He is a person he is tall and of slight physique, and several years previous to coming to this place he practiced medicine in New Orleans. Two months ago his mother died suddenly and the shock on receiving the news almost prostrated him. In his talking last night he was very much affected by the death of his mother. Late last night Dr. Jackson was considered in a very critical condition and was in great danger of his life. The physicians say that the result would be, if it is possible for him to be moved he will be

transferred this morning to the Grady hospital.

What the Officers Think.

Every attempt was made last night by the officers to capture the purgar. The reserve force, the mounted force and all patrolmen near the scene were called into service. Through the signal phones all the patrolmen on the beats were also notified. It is the opinion of the officers and others who made an examination of the place that the man who did the shooting jumped back on the roof whence he entered and made his way to the ground by the fire escape.

"There was no other way for the man to get away," said Captain Thomson, who was in charge of the men last night, "but if he is in the city there is a strong probability that he will be caught. It is my opinion that he is wounded, and if that is the case we will get him."

MR. ANGLIER'S WORK.

He Paid Out Quite a Sum for the Southern in Atlanta.

Mr. E. A. Anglier, who, as special master, appointed by Judge Pardee, will leave for New York in a few days to close up business in the city where he has been the sale of the Georgia Pacific road, which he made a few days ago.

Mr. Anglier's fee as special master was awarded by Judge Newman and was \$900. There is quite a comparison between that fee and the one the special master who sold the Richmond and Danville received. The latter finally had his connection with the \$15,000, just five times as much as was awarded by Judge Newman. The work, however, was practically the same in the sale of the two roads.

During Mr. Anglier's absence and in his settlement of the matter he will handle about \$6,000,000 in mortgage bonds. Since he left Atlanta in that case by Judge Goff, who made decrees to the railroad property in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and has disbursed in cash \$28,570.55 in payment of fees awarded in that case by Judge Goff, the Trust Company, court costs and printers' bills. Of the \$50,000 paid over to Special Master Anglier, he has paid out nearly one-

One item of expense was \$735.50 for printing the notice of sale in The New York Sun seven times.

In commenting upon Mr. Anglier's appointment The Southern Star, of Atlanta, says: "Although differing with Mr. E. A. Anglier in politics, The Star is pleased to note that making the sale of the road Mr. Anglier has appointed master to conduct some important and large transactions in the federal court has met with very general favor, and Judge Newman's free compensation of the Central Railway company makes it a wise one. When a judge, president or governor makes an appointment he wants to feel sure that the appointee will sustain himself and receive the highest compliment, as that point-when he chose Mr. Anglier to deal in such weighty matters."

IT IS PRESIDENT HOWELL.

He Was Elected President of the Gate City Guard Last Night.

The Gate City Guard members, old, young and middle aged, met last night in her armory on Peachtree.

Nearly a year ago it was decided that the company should have an organization which its oldest and its members, the active, retired and the veteran, should have a right to take part. To make the organization perfect it was thought best to have a president of the corps, and it was Colonel Albert Howell, who was elected captain of the guard, was a worthy complement, as that position carried without opposition, and without a dissenting vote.

Colonel Howell was a member of the company before the war, and went to the front in the Gate City Guard. Since the war he has taken an active interest in the good and welfare of the company, and his election was a most fitting compliment, as the old company has no more devoted friend or gallant member. He will make the company what he saw fit to do during the war.

There were nearly one hundred members of the company present, and the meeting was an interesting one. The auditorium, which was filled with guests, and the speakers talked of again and plans are now being prepared for it. It may be said on the occasion last night without discussion, before the erection of the finest military building in the south will be undertaken by the Guard.

Several new members were admitted last night at the meeting. Captain Burke and President Howell are now determined to make the Guard what it once was—the leading military organization of the south.

A COLORED COUNCILMAN.

One of the Negroes Who Served in Atlanta's Council Dead.

George Wesley Graham, one of the oldest and most respected colored men of Atlanta, yesterday morning at his home on Frazier street.

Graham was once a member of the general council of Atlanta, and was one of the only two colored men who ever occupied a seat in the legislative hall of the city. He was a member of that body in '71, and at that time Hon. Dennis P. Hammond was mayor. There were two colored members of the general council that year, Graham being one and William Finch, the well-known tailor, being the other.

The council was then composed of ten white and three colored members. At that body all are alive except three, Graham being the third to die.

The members of the general council that year were: C. W. Wells, N. A. McLendon, W. Grubb, D. D. Snyder, Frank P. Rice, C. P. Cassin, who is dead; R. J. Lowry, George H. Whittem and James I. Fowler, who is dead.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been perfected, but will be announced tomorrow.

—Dr. W. S. Armstrong and family have returned home from a visit of several months to the Pacific states, including Alaska and the Yellowstone National Park.

AS TO THE PLANS.

Exposition Directors Spend the Day Studying the Drawings.

ARCHITECTS EXPLAIN THE DRAWINGS

No Estimate of the Cost Has Yet Been Made—No Matters of Detail Have Been Arranged.

The members of the exposition buildings and grounds and executive committees are likely to learn a good deal about different styles of architecture before they finish the task which they now have in hand.

All day yesterday they were in session listening to architects explain their drawings, and while it was an arduous work of no small extent, it was also very pleasant and entertaining.

Mr. Tom Morgan and Mr. Bruce, of Bruce Morgan; Mr. Walter Downing, Mr. Hamberlin, of Knoxville; Mr. Harrison Steckley, of New York, and Mr. E. L. Gillett, of New York, were those who were called before the committee, and each in turn gave at some length his ideas in explanation of the plans which he had submitted. The committee seems to have narrowed the contest down to these five gentlemen and the firm of Hutchinson & Hammond, of Mobile, though there has been no formal exclusion of the other plans and suggestions and the members of the committee have not, by any means, made up their minds to exclude all the others when it comes to the final decision.

During the entire day the members of the buildings and grounds committee were present and some of the prominent members of the executive committee were there also. The examination was made in President Miller's office, and as each architect was produced, his plans were displayed on the wall or on the desk in a prominent manner.

During the morning the members of the building committee will meet again, today the committee will explain the general features of a plan, and go into details concerning the special features of each building. In response to questions from members of the board, he would give his opinion as to the different materials that he used, and would go into details concerning prices according to his estimate.

Most of the sets of plans are excellent, but the styles of architecture differ, and there is considerable difference in costs. The committee has not been able as yet to fix upon any one style, but it is its intention to aim at substantial and artistic buildings, rather than cheap ones.

To-day the committee will meet again, and it is probable that they will devote several days yet to this work. It has not yet been decided whether the work shall be confined to only one architect or whether several architects will be employed, as was the case at Chicago. All these matters of all the committee have not reached as yet.

Has Gone to Washington.

Colonel I. W. Avery left last night for Washington, where he goes to confer with the state department about the invitations that are to be sent to the countries of Central and South America, and to arrange his own departure to the territory, where he will be assigned to him. He will probably start for South America the latter part of this week or the first of next.

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE.

Important Meeting of the Teachers' Committee Yesterday.

There was a very important meeting of the teachers' committee of the board of education held at Major Stanton's office yesterday afternoon.

In the beginning of the schools has given the committee plenty of work to perform. Their meeting yesterday was a busy one. They took final action on the matters that came before them and instructed Major Stanton to carry out the work outlined.

Those who were present Messrs. Anton Kontz, Chairman; R. J. Lowry, Joseph Hirsch, W. Hulsey and John T. Glenn. Miss Busby was elected to fill the position of Miss Lowry in the High school, the latter having asked for a vacation for some time.

Another first grade was added to the school. The High school and it will be known as the grade D. Miss Mattie Nunnally was elected as teacher for this grade. Miss Nunnally comes from the fifth grade of Ira street school, and the other teachers of that school were moved up. Miss Helen Nunn was elected to teach in the Ira street school and will preside over the second term. Superintendent Stanton will inaugurate these changes today.

The Ladies' Loan Association.

The ladies composing the Fulton County Industrial Loan Association are requested to meet this morning at the executive mansion.

The association has seven or eight young ladies who are to be sent to the industrial plot at Milledgeville, and the meeting this morning is for the purpose of arranging for the departure of the young ladies. Every member of the association is urgently requested to be present and to bring along a contribution which will be expected to defray the expenses of the trip for the young ladies.

The school opens on September 15th, and the young ladies who are to be sent will leave for Milledgeville some time between that and that date.

Explosive Powder Sold.

Black Powder

Off

HIGH PRICES

Columbian

tion,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.

BRIED TO STARVE HER

Young, at Columbus.

RESTED ON COMPLAINT OF NEIGHBORS

Went from Atlanta to Columbus a Few Months Ago, and Was Rather Well Known Here.

Dr. F. M. Young was arrested in Columbus yesterday on an ugly charge.

He is a young physician who went from Atlanta a few months ago to enter the practice of medicine in the town of Columbus, Ga.

While here he was known among the doctors of the city, and had an office over the drug store.

There was always something queer about his career in Columbus.

His neighbors, who recall him. They say he was not familiarly known to any of them, but that they all knew of him. None of the local physicians here seemed surprised, therefore, last night when they heard of Dr. Young's sensational career in Columbus, the charge having been made against him that he treats his wife in a lewd manner, and that he was trying to drive her to death, when the authorities the law arraigned him in court.

The following dispatch to The Constitution tells of his career in Columbus:

Columbus, Ga., September 4.—(Special).—A considerable sensation was created here after noon by the arraignment in Judge Lennard's court, of Dr. F. M. Young, on the charge of lewd and lascivious conduct against his wife.

The case was carried into court by a warrant issued at the instance of a neighbor of Dr. Young.

Dr. Young came to this city several months ago from Atlanta, built up a very practice here, and has been regarded by the people as an excellent gentleman and a first-class physician. He was highly respected by a majority of the people of Columbus whose acquaintance he had formed, and hence his arrest, owing to the character of the charge, was quite a shock to the entire community.

It is alleged that besides various other acts in which the doctor has treated his wife, that he is now trying to starve her to death by a majority of the people of Columbus whose acquaintance he had formed, and hence his arrest, owing to the character of the charge, was quite a shock to the entire community.

It is alleged that besides various other acts in which the doctor has treated his wife, that he is now trying to starve her to death by a majority of the people of Columbus whose acquaintance he had formed, and hence his arrest, owing to the character of the charge, was quite a shock to the entire community.

There was some talk today of the organization of a vigilance committee to wait on the doctor in regard to his outrageous conduct towards his family, but the case has been taken the authorities, and if the allegations are true, he will be severely punished.

It is said that Dr. Young's mistreatment of his wife is because of her refusal to make over to him some property which he possessed before her marriage to him. His family resides on Rose Hill, in one of the best portions of the city, and until last day or two the matter has been very quiet.

Don't Start Him to School Dressed Like a Guy.

We have just received a large and stock of Boys' Suits for dress, school, knock-about wear, in the latest Fall fabrics and patterns. Qualities we better and prices range lower than the Tariff controlled the cost and a little derful value.

Rich Pick

Choice of hundreds of Boys' Knee T Long Trousler Suits in light a weights and colors, including neat effects for early autumn and late su The materials are up to the highes of excellence. We want to close half and third of the original prices tated. Great bargains, sure.

Eiseman

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA.
WE AND E. H. M. W. B-H WHITEHALL

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No Branch House

Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

LY PURE
TRADE GENERALLY.

TO ANOTHER POST.

Park Morrill, Atlanta's Weather Observer, to Be Promoted.

KNOWN WHERE HE WILL BE SENT

Is Expected Home Today—Thought that He Will Be Transferred to Washington—At the Custom House.

The star weather man of the country, Park Morrill, who has been noting the weather at Atlanta for a space of three years, is to receive a handsome promotion, which will take him away from this city, and will get one of the best positions in government weather service, and it is extremely likely that he will be stationed at Washington. There was some talk of his being sent to New York, and thus being Farmer Dunn, the most talked-of observer in the country; but it is regarded as unlikely that he will be transferred there.

Morrill is expected to reach home today. He has been resting at Emmett's, Md., since standing his examination at Washington. He has an unexpected leave of absence from the country; but it is regarded as a speculative promotion it is expected that he will come here ahead of time to straighten up his affairs here.

There has been no definite announcement of a change, but it was understood by the examination occurred that the men made their mark would get superior positions in the service. Mr. Morrill has had an examination in view for several weeks, and he has had the others who entered the competitive examination, and made up his mind to come out with distinction.


Morrill will probably spend no more than two weeks in this city upon his remaining here, only long enough to wrap up his private and official affairs, and he is regarded as extremely probable that he will be succeeded by Mr. C. S. Gorgas, a consulting observer, who is the most capable for the place.

It is not that Atlanta is not regarded as important enough post for Mr. Morrill that the change will be made; but Atlanta is not of such importance in the weather way as for three points in the country, and for the reason Mr. Morrill will be sent to a place that requires wider knowledge of the weather.

Morrill came to Atlanta three years ago. He is a native of Vermont, and is a student and of fine intellect. He has usually worked his way up since coming to a post here. It is with regret that he leaves Atlanta.

Short on Rain.

The weather men say that nature owes the country at large a lot of rain. Georgia has her share—in fact, too much of recent years—but the general distribution has not been equitable in some sections. Texas has had the greatest sufferer in this respect, while New Jersey and Illinois have enjoyed a wonderful lack of rain. The weather men are not to blame, however.



School Suits.

Beautiful and Stylish, never before. The new money commands won-

... ..

Baking.

Housers and medium and pretty summer wear. standard out, so are ampu-

Half And Third Off.

Drs.

BALTIMORE
FACTORY, 212 W. GREEN ST.
WHOLESALE IN THE SOUTH
CONSUMER.

in the City.

Don't Start Him to School Dressed Like a Guy.



We have just received a large and beautiful stock of Boys' Suits for dress, school and knock-about wear, in the latest Fall Styles, fabrics and patterns. Qualities were never better and prices range lower than ever before. The new Tariff controlled the cost and a little money commands wonderful value.

Rich Picking.

Choice of hundreds of Boys' Knee Trousers and Long Trouser Suits in light and medium weights and colors, including neat and pretty effects for early autumn and late summer wear. The materials are up to the highest standard of excellence. We want to close 'em out, so half and third of the original prices are amputated. Great bargains, sure.

Half And Third Off.

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ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH
DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

~ No Branch House in the City. ~

HELP WANTED—Male.
ED—Four or five city canvassers

ALLOVER, GA., SEPT. 1, 1894.
MESSRS. KAHN BROS., Tailors,
8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
GENTLEMEN—Please let me know by return mail when your line of fall goods will be in. Am badly in need of a fall suit and have decided to give you my order. You will find on referring to your books that you made me a suit last spring. While in Atlanta at that time I visited every tailoring house in the city and found on comparison that your prices were far below those of the other tailors, so decided to give you my business. The suit made for me has given such entire satisfaction that I have decided to give you my fall order. As I have a number of friends here who want fall clothes, would you please write me how your prices range for business and dress suits, giving an idea as to what will be the most popular fabrics and colors for this season. Please give immediate attention, and oblige,
Yours Respectfully,
A. GOODBUYER.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 3, 1894.
A Goodbuyer, Allover, Ga.
Dear Sir:
Your favor of the 1st instant to hand. Our line of Fall Goods are all in, and we would be more than pleased to show you our assortment. As in previous seasons, our line is very extensive, embracing all the Latest and Desirable Fabrics in the market. The most popular fabrics for business wear are black, blue, brown and Oxford mixtures in Cheviots, Worsted Cheviots and Home-spuns. These can be worn in either sack or cutaway coat. For half-dress unfinished worsteds, vicunas and cheviots. Can be made in either cutaway or double-breasted frock. Blacks and blues will, of course, be the most popular shades. The trade seems still very favorably inclined to Clay Worsteds. It is almost impossible for us to go into minute detail in describing the various things to be worn, but if you can find time to call on us we can show you a Complete Assortment. The Regent Coats are still very popular, as are long single and double-breasted sacks. When it comes to a question of price, we feel sure that we can satisfy you and your friends. We are showing a handsome line of Cheviots in all the desirable shades that we make in SUITS TO ORDER for \$16. These goods at the price will astonish you. For \$20 and \$25 we can build you either a Business or Dress Suit in any style of coat; goods to Suit Your Taste. We Show a Splendid Line of All-wool Trouserings for \$5. Should you or your friends find it inconvenient to come to the city, we can mail you a Fashion Plate, a Complete Line of Samples, Tape Line and a Simple Code of Rules for Self Measurement. We assume all risk of fit. 10c in stamps to defray mailing expense. Thanking you for past favors and trusting we may be able to soon serve you again, we are
Yours For Clothes,
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